ONE WEEK LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

Remonstrance of the American Citizens in Havana.

- &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans and Havans. She sailed from the latter port on the 14th inst.—six days later than our previous advices.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Havans since the seizure of the Black Warrior. She was still in possession of the government authorities. Her captain, and most of her officers and crew, remained on board the United States steamer Fulton.

There was a scarcity of vessels at Havans, and some to arrive had been engaged to load as soon as ready.

The Diario de la Marina of the 10th inst. has an arti-

ing the reduction of the duties on cotton and linen. It is worded, however, in that cautious and obscure way for which the organ of the Cuban government rkable. It seems that, according to the Balanca of 1852, the importation of cotton amounted in value to 564-8, making a total of \$5,093,131 06. In 1851, the total value of these articles imported amounted to \$6,519,093, the last year over the one previous. The Diaro has lately been advocating a reduction of import duties-its motives have not yet transpired.

From the evil consequences of the abuse of opium, the sale of this drug has been again prohibited in the daland, especially among the Asiatics.

Gottschalk, the American pianist, has met with great

THE REMONSTRANCE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HA-VANA AGAINST THE BLACK WARRIOR OUTRAGE.

To THE HON. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State:-The undersigned visiters of the Island of Cuba, or resi dents of Hayana and citizens of the United States, most respectfully but earnestly ask the attention of the executive of our country to the unexpected interruption of our intercourse with home by the late treatment of the Spanish authorities towards the American steamer Black Warrrior, on her touching at the port of Havana during her passage from Mobile to New York.

This steamer has been regularly passing alternately from the port of New York to the port of Mobile, touch-ing at Havana to land and receive passengers from either of the above ports, for the last eighteen months, and during that time she has made thirty-six trips, and on each trip she has been visited by the officers of the ithout breaking bulk and without landing, or intending payment of the dues required to be paid as a steamer in about ninety dollars. That the steamer's manifest has invariably been made as in ballast, as nothing was inthus been entered and discharged, enjoying from the ment and its officers such favors and facilities which the comity of friendly nations to passenger steamers. That such facilities been granted without objection, and received becoming acknowledgment, and with a belief hat they would be continued, and no commercial regudisturbed, while the citizens of both countries the two governments, and forms a subject not contem

sion of by the government officials, and most of her cargo discharged.

That some of the undersigned were passengers on our way from Mobile to New York, some on board as passengers from this port, and some sending home letters and information; but that our purposes have been all frustrated, and we obliged to abandon the objects we were pursuing. That in our judgment, this sudden interruption to our intercourse, which has become important and of long standing, demands the prompt interference of our government, and an explanation and retresse from Her Catholic Wajesty the Queen of Spain; and therefore, while we are dwellers in her dominions, we carneatly yet most respectfully ask the government under whose protection we left our own country, to demand such explanation and redress as shall be satisfactory to a great and honorable nation.

Excilement in Havand About the Black Warrior Affair-Anxiety to Know what the Aministration will do to Avenge the Outrage—Fears that Francis Pierce will not

The Opera Troupe, dc.

The Concent City arrived this morning from New Orleans, asils 12 o'clock precisely, provided, of course, the Captain-General, in his generosity, will permit her to pass the Moro. Since the seizure of the Black

here appears a probability of some being string times. The course, the Captain-General, in his generosity, will permit be to be seed the string times the states except by this arrival, and the news of this morning is meagre enough.

Nothing of importance has transpired here since my and interest the state except by this arrival, and the news of this morning is meagre enough.

Nothing of importance has transpired here since my and interest the state of the

HAVANA, March 14, 1854. Black Warrior—Cargoss of African Colonists Espected
—Policy of the Consum-General—Business Dull.
The government does not feel inclined to gratify public closits in selection to the Piles.

in relation to the Black Werrior, until they have reports from their officers sent to the United States, to see how the grand social pulse may vibrate under the to see now the grant seems pane any instance three three infliction of new insults and arrogant assumptions of authority over vessels in transit, never before entertained by this or any other civilized government. They calculate on considerable indignation, and that it will subside, the consequence of the inefficient action of your Executive?
If he acts upon the principles of self-defence—as Engparties or authorities here were held responsible, with a commentary upon their conduct that they could appreand shell accompaniments. we should have no more of

We are expecting a large number of vessels to arrive with African colonists, apprentices or slaves, as the case may be, or the convenience of introduction may compel mostly for the south side, near Trinidad. The policy of the Captain-General as to the new institution for our wants of labor, is becoming fixed, and the cargoes of the

wants of labor, is becoming fixed, and the cargoes of the vessels now expected—except those that get in undiscovered—will go to the new order of things; although to avoid recognition by their neighbors, they may perform the farce of seizure and apprenticeship. A few months more and we shall have evidence that will satisfy the politicians of the United States as to the nuisance intended to be created out of Cuba for their benefit.

Our business now is remarkably dull, owing to the great want of vessels for European voyages, and we are also deficient in coastway craft for molasses.

The reperts I hand you will give fully the commercial transactions of flavana to date, to which I refer.

The Crescent City arrived this morning, at six o'clock, and her early departure does not permit me time to give you interesting views, which I obtained here, as to the policy of England and France, recently indicated in the speech of Lord Clarendon, and which will be attended to as soon as the Russian bear is banished to his Siberian provinces, or the affairs of Turkey are adjusted.

In the meantime we are at peace with all the world—except the "Black Warrior."

Died, at the Hotel Cabano, Mrs. Anna Maria Burke, wife of Glendy Burke, Eaq., late of New Orleans, on the night of the 12th, at 12 o'clock, of consumption. Her remains will be sent to the United States. TROUBLE.

The Captain General and the Introduction of Africans— The Hypocrisy of the Former—Additional News About the Black Warrior-Letter from the French Admiral to the French Consul at Havana-The Marquis Duchesne,

The Marquis de la Pezuela is becoming audacious in his hypocrisy. Thus we find, in the Gaceta of the 10th inst., order, which states that it has been declared, by Real Audencia de Puerto Principe, that the Assesor of the Lieutenant Governor had nothing to do with the introduction of African negroes in the jurisdiction of San Juan

present Captain General in Cuba, and I am as certain as man can be of anything of which he has not the evidence of his own senses, that his Excellency's predeces sor, General Canedo, did receive the usual number of ounces for each and every one of these Africans. And yet, the Marquis de la Pezuela would have it go forth to the world that solemn inquiry had been instituted into Asser of the Lieutenant Governor had nothing to do with it. Perhaps not. But will the Marquis de la Pezuela

place his hand on his breast, and pledge his sacred honor, that the Lieutenant Governor himself did not reto be landed. His Excellency may be hypocrite enough to do even this; especially if he could gull the British authorities here into a belief that he was in earnest; but the hypocrisy of this investigation by the Real Audencial Oh, it is foul and rank. The bare disgrace of finding an officer of so high a rank as the Assor of the Lieutenant

26. Indian Corn—200 bags, at 6½ ris. arr, and 2,400 at 6. Herrings—280 boxes, at 7½ ris.; 100 do. at 8. Wrapping p. 'er.—1,000 reams, at 4 ris.; 285 at 4½, and 600 at 4½. Talk. w—15 bbls. at \$15½ qtl., and 45 at \$15½. Beans—18 bbls. white, at 13 rls. arr; 30 at 12. Flour—500 bbls. Spanish brought \$21½. Several cargoes have arrived since our h. at report. Tocineta—30 boxes Philadelphia, at \$12½. L. umber and Cooperage Stock—White pine boards are very scarce and wanted; 48,000 feet Eastern brought \$34. Pp. h Pine—276,000 feet have been sold, at \$15% for Wilming on river, and \$50 to \$32 for steam sawed. Hopps—13,000 sold, at \$50 per M., 3,000 at \$55, and 11,000 at \$60. Mc. usses Hhd. Shooks—232 city made at \$3, and 400 old at \$5. Sugar hogshead shooks are without demand. Empty Yoldsees Hogsheads—225 sold at \$4, and 48 at \$4½. Sugar box shooks are even more scarce and higher; 3,500 sold at \$2,1,100 at \$23%, 700 at \$2%, and 100 at \$8.

FERGUYS.—The absence of tonnage continues to parallize operations; the last engagements for Europe were at £5 7s. 6d. to £6 5s. per lon, and to the United States \$2½ per box and \$8½ to \$8½ per hhd. for molasses.

OUR MINATITLAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Here I am, writing and chewing the end of my pen, MINATITLAN, Mexico, Feb. 22, 1854. discussing in my mind the momentous question whether to write you or not. To write or not to write?—that is he question. But here comes David Crockett to my help, and says, "Be sure you are right—then go ahead."

in general, and something also about the much mooted question of the opening of a route through this Isthmus to the Pacific; but I doubt whether the American public in general has a comprehensive idea of the whole; otherwise, why is it that it takes so little interest, so little concern in such a momentous question, where it has all

We have seen our fellow-citizens land on these be-nighted shores under the most solemn treaty stipulations, under the most solemn guarantees and invitations, too, and we have seen the same in a few months after expelled ignominously from the country. We have seen these self same treaty stipulations and guarantees torn asunder as so much waste paper, and insult upon insult heaped in their press on the whole American name. We have seen, too, an American administration pocket such heave seen, too, an American administration pocket such insults, after a few vain attempts at show. We have seen a most obsequious and submissive letter from one of our diplomatic agents to give his full and entire approbation and consent to a contract, the off-spring of jealousy and cupidity, and which was designed to deprive other parties of his fellow-citizens of their just rights. And the whole American press looked quietly on; and although the importance of this route was daily drummed about, not a voice, except now and then a feeble one, was heard to indicate previous acquired rights. The men in power did not want to be disturbed in their ofcum cum dignitate. The organizinders of the administration were perfectly quiet, and the monstrous abortion of the Eloc contract was fairly ushered into the world. Everybody here was startled by the conception to make Vora Cruz a port of entry for Contracoalcos; some could acarcely believe that an American could make such a bargain without risking the entire popularity of the measure in the States, (as the sequel proved;) but when it was ascertained to be a certainty that for the sake of getting the contract no means were spared, then the public began to auspect that a powerful interest at the north—the leading spirit in the Panama line—was at work underhand, like the mole. to undermine the prospects of this great work forever. This is the general belief in this country, because the Mexican is shrewd enough, and no man, especially an American, would work against his own interest, and brand this great undertaking from the beginning with an indellible mark of unpopularity.

For the sake of making you and the American public entirely acquainted with the history of this famous contract, I will give you a faithful and literal copy of a communication which was made by Messrs. Payno & Olerte y Peasdo, fit the name of the "Compania mixts." as the Sloo Company is called in Mexico, to the Ministry, showing the causes why they asked for the port of entry being in Vera Cruz, and w

is the being united, the proof of the very Corp. Josiat thereby its meet procleum and interesting portion of the public revenue, so that when the government would collect from one portion six hundred or seven hundred thousand dollars as the first the procleum and interesting portion of the public revenue, so that when the government would collect from the extendiblence of a million and a half proceeding from the custom-hunse in Yera Cruz.

Your Excellency will observe that this is really a grave and important question for the public revenue; a quantum which have limited themselves to a simple mercantile speculation, more or less productive of a wagon and railroad, without however, charging the other bidders on that account, at the process of the call (convocatoria).

The way, therefore, to avoid this danger, or better said, rather, this inevitable event, is that the port of the intimus serve merely for the purpose of transit of merchanics head of the road constructing on the island of Sacrincion, or on Green Island, Gilavrede) or on any other place which may be considered as answering the purpose, a pier and warehouses, where he of espatished. The government may keep a section of custom-house officers and guards, who was the process of the production of the contract to be able to induce the other members to the contract to be able to induce the other members to the contract to be able the chonoxious clause. The idea is allogether preposterous. The fruits of this monstrous abortion are already beginning to make their appearance in the shape of an advertisement signed by Dr. Angel Hurbide, agent of the "Companis Mixia," the littend translation of which is the following:—

No vessel of foreign construction will be allowed to enter the month of the river Contassocious, from the date here are already beginning to make their appearance in the shape of an advertisement signed by Dr. Angel Hurbide, agent of the "Company which had the exclusive privilege, according to the contract to subclotide and the contract of the f

may rely upon it, that he is appears to State Anna's government, and we may after probability that he is filled to all others where he are so, possibly walk-ce or De Boulbon. In the meantime, it is amounted that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supremate that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supremate that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supremate that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supremate that the supremate of Alvare is thought, may be gathered from the country, but it is eady one of several adjusted us by the country of the supremate of Alvare is thought, may be gathered from the country, but it is eady one of several adjusted on the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country bear in the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is eady one of several adjusted to the country but it is easy to the country that there is no doubt there is many ground for them.

Another subject, which had led to considerable excitent, we have a rivined to the country than one of disorder and anarraby, the vital principle of their existence to them, have breather than the case of the several adjustment of some adjustment of the product of the some adjustment of some adjustment of

eigners to remain neutral in the event of a conflict there.

It has been proposed—but the T.ait d'Union pronounces it une idie becarre—to call the country la Republica Invitaica. Seeing the cock-fighting ruler at its head, "Chickabiddya" would, perlaps, be an appropriate epithet for it, at least for the present.

A curious mistake has just happened to the inhabitants of Ciudad Victoria. They have as civil and millitary Governor, Gen. Wool. They lately heard that Gen. Wool had been appointed to take charge of the troops on the Pacific station, and forthwith get up a petition to Santa Anna, praying him not to remove their beloved General to take command of any troops anywhere out of the jurisdiction in which they dwelt.

The sum of \$19,804 on board the steamably Teviot, at Tsmpico, and \$7,000 on the frigate Amphitrite, have been remitted towards the payment of the English debt.

Our correspondents at New Haven have furnished us with the following accounts of the late riot between the students of Yale College and a party of disorderly citi-

This usually quiet city was last night the scene of a terrible and bloody fray between several hundred of that portion of our citizens denominated rowdies, and the students of Yale College. The circumstances were

Friday 17, between some students of Yale, and the Irishmen of the town. The Irishmen from some unknown cause, have always exhibited ill will towards the students, and have attacked them whenever they have bad an opportuhave attacked them whenever they have had an opportunity. Last night (Friday) about twenty of the students of Yale were returning peaceably from a place of amusement, and when near the College grounds, sere attacked by about one hundred Irishmen, with brickbats, stones and other missifes; several were immediately felled to the ground. Here a regular battle ensued, and was carried on for some time, in which several students and others were seriously injured. One Irishman by the name of Fatrick O'Neil, was killed, being stabbed near the heart by some student unknown. A stranger boarding at the New Haven Hotel, hearing the noise, started out to see what was the matter, and while looking on, a pistol bail grazed his alevey. The students secreted in the College. The assailants then left. It was supposed that there would be no further trouble. About one o'clock at night, they received word that a large party of Irishmen were advancing with cannons. By this time all the students were aroused. They immedia ely clused the windows, and barricated the doors with planks. In a short time, about five hundred persons advan ed with two cannons, loaded with grape shot. They threatened to fire on the College, if the student by whose hands o'Nell received his deathblow was nay forthoming. This threat they were prevented from executing by the arrival of the police, who spiked the cannons. There is no doubt if they had been permitted to execute their purpose, serious results would have ensued, as a large portion of the students were armed with pistols. There was great commotion in the streets all night; the bells were all ringing, and certainly the most exciting time in the streets of New Haven for some time. It is not known by whom 0'Nell was killed; it is not probable it will be. Whoever it was he cannot be blanked, as it was done only in self defence. The students were not the aggressors.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DECISION.—The Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, has decided that section of the liquor law describing the mode of scarches

merning for Louisville, where a public reception awaited them.

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy took the cars yesterday merning for Louisville, where a public reception awaited them.

Shortly after Mr. Fillmore's arrival in our city, he was waited on by a committee of the citizens, and a public dinner tendered him, which the nature of his engagements compelled him to deckine.

[Fr.m the Frankfort Commonwealth, March 15.]

Ex-Fresident Fillmore and ex-Secretary Kennedy returned yesterday morning from their visit to Lexington, where they were very banusomely and hospitably received and entertained. Our friends here had but little time to make any arrangements, but they had a fine cold collation prepared at the Capitol Hotel, to which the honored guests, a committee of genthemen from Louisville, who had come to meet Mr. r. illmore here, Cor. Powell, a large party of the citizens of Frankfort, and some gentlemen from the surrounding country and counties, sat down at two o'clock, Hon. John J. Crittenden presiding.

After a due plying of knite and fork by the company generally, Ccl. Thomas L. Crittenden presiding.

After a due plying of knite and fork by the company generally, Ccl. Thomas L. Crittenden prese, and in a few yeareful and appropriate scatences acknowledged the honor that was done him upon the present occasion, and expressed the gratification he felt in the kind greeting he had received here, and in fact wherever he had been in Kentucky. In response to Col. Crittenden's complimentary allusion to his administration, he said a great part of whatever credit it deserved was owing to the assistance of the noble men who sat in council with him, and that in regard to his brief career as President, he asked no other favor of friends or enemies but that its history should be correctly written. He concluded with the following sentiment:—

Frankfort—The city of pieturesque beauty, nohle patriotism, and unlounded hospitality.

Hon. C.* Morehead, in a few happy remarks, proposed the health of Mr. Kennedy. This, too, was

is all heart.

Mr. Fillmore's and Mr. Kennedy's remarks were both interrupted by frequent applause. Afterwards Governo I owell, Governo Crittenden, Colonel Brown, Governo Letcher and Mr. Morehead were successively called upon and responded with happy remarks or sentiments, and after an hour or two thus pleasantly spent, the company took leave and dispersed.

Oblinary.

Mrs. Menurym P. Generat died in Bedford county, Alalams, on the 3d inst.

Jr. Generat C. Shattuck died in Boston on the 18th inst., aged 71 years. The deceased was a native of Templeton, Massachusetta, a graduate of Bartmonth College, and kas leng been a prominent citizen of Boston, well known in professional and financial circles.

JOEN B. WHITE, of Concept Countries of Boston,

JOEN B. WHITE, of Concord, Georgia, died at Savannah on the 15th inst. He was a merchast of upper Georgia and was on his way home from New York, where he had been to lay in his spring stock of goods.

and was on his way home from New York, where he had been to lay in his spring stock of goods.

Mr. Gamaire L. Dwielff, a lawyer allied to the Rhode laland bar, and many years the owner of the Providence Theatre, died on the 15th inst. He was the grandson of the Hon. Lavid L. Howell, Chancellor of Brown University, and a member of the first Continental Congress. His father, though a native of Boston, was many years a merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, where he died. After his death, his widow married the late Samuel Eddy, a member of the Congress of 1820, who publicly damned himself by voting for the compromise. Mr. Dwight, at the time of his death, was forty-five years old, and had by the exercise of his talents acquired a fortune.

Captain Rounson Le Hart, the pioneer steamboatman of the Western waters, died at his residence in Louisville on the 12th inst., aged sixty-five years. The Louisville Courier publishes a short biographical sketch of him, from which we extract the following facts of his Hie-He commanded the New Orleans, a boat built at Pittsburg in 1813, and made a trip to New Orleans on her. This boat, (says the Courier), was the first steamboat on the Western waters. This statement, however, is contested. We are informed by an old citizen that the first steamboat that ever arrived here was called the Washington. But before Capt. Le Hart appeared in the West he commanded a steamer built by Robert Fulton, which ran on the North river in 1807 and 1808. Many years ago the veteran retired from the river.

Jein Wilse, Eq., a venerable and valuable citizen of Fibildelphis asys the Builties of the Silv here this last.

the North river in 1807 and 1808. Many years ago the veteran retired from the river.

Jehn Wrish, Esq., a venerable and valuable citizen of Philadelphia, says the Bulletin of the 6th inst., died at his residence on Saturday, in his 84th year, having survived his aged and beloved wife only a few days. He was born in Delaware, in 1770, came to Philadelphia in his youth, entered mercantile life at an early age, and continued in it, with brief intervals, almost to the time of his death. He originated the project of the Philadelphia Bank, and through his influence it was established, in 1803. He was one of its Board of Directors from its commencement to the time of his death. Several other commercial institutions were indebted to him chiefly for their establishment. His business qualifications were unsurpassed, and his acquaintance with commerce, in every one of its departments, was of the highest order. Throughout his long commercial career not a whisper was ever uttered against his integrity, and his life was marked with all the graces of an enlightened and concentious religious belief. He had wop the affection and he confidence of all who ever associated with him, and although he had far exceeded the usual allotted age of humanity, his death is mourned as sincerely as if he had been carried off in his prime.

JAMS SHELYON, Esq., late of the American brass band, died at his residence in Broome street, yesterday, aged 35. Mr. Shelton was an excellent musician and a popular leader. His band was second to none in New York. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, and will be attended by the members of the Musical Fund and several other societies with which he was connected.

The Register.—We have no disposition to enter no a controvery with Major Dyckman, on this subject, for the matter bids fair to be fully developed to the pub-

THE REGISTER.—We have no disposition to enter nto a controver-y with Major Dyckman, on this subject, for the matter bids fair to be fully developed to the public very speedily. The statement made by the Adlas, in relation to the condition of the accounts between the Register and the Comptroller, was as true as the gospel, every word. It was written by a member of the Committee on County Offices, who knew what he was writing, and who had no disposition to do any injustice to the Register. Major Dyckman has never pretended but what he was indebted to the county treasury, and the Comptroller and the Board of Supervisors only require him to pay up what he fairly owes. No disposition has been manifested to oppress him, but every facility has been afforded him to extricate himself from his troubles. He now disputes the right of the Supervisors to investigate the affairs of his filice; and the matter will be presented to the Governor, who will make a legal investigation, through Mr. District Attorney Blunt. If the Register shall be able to demonstrate to that functionary—that he has none of the county's money in his possession, and that his accounts have been misrepresented by the Comptroller, nobody will more rejoice than the writer of this parsgraph.—Sunday Atlas.

James Raymond, Esq.—We regret to learn that and who had no disposition to do any injustice to the Register. Major Iyekman has never pretended but what he was indebted to the county treasury, and the Comptroller and the Board of Supervisors only require him to pay up what he tairly owes. No disposition has been afforded him to extricate himself from his troubles. He may dispute the fight of the Supervisors to investigate the affairs of his office; and the matter will be presented to the Governor, who will make a legal investigation, through Mr. District Attorney Blunt. If the Register shall be able to demonstrate to that functionary—that has none of the county's money in his possession, and that his accounts have been misrepresented by the Comptroller, nobody will more rejoice than the writer of this jarsgraph.—Sunday Atlas.

JAMES RAYMOND, Esq.—We regret to learn that James Raymond, Esq., the owner of the Broadway theatre, and proprietor of three large travelling menageries, besides other immense properties and estates, was attacked by paralysis last Wednesday week, and probably will not recover. Mr. Raymond is the possessor of fortune, variously estimated from five hundred thousand to a million of dollars, the whole of which he accumulated through his own untiring industry as a showman. He has of late quit active life, submitted his properties to the management of agents. A few years ago he established a college for females on the margin of Lake Mahopac, Putnam county, which has occupied much of his attention.—Sunday Atlas.

W. C. Beman, formerly employed in the post office at Augusta, Ga., has been arrested on a charge of mail robbery. There was about \$500 found in his possession, besides \$1,200 expended by him, which he could not acquested.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPHY

There was redeemed of the public debt, last week, a

he United . t. tes Treasury, the sum of three hundred and thirty - 6 we thousand four hundred dollars.

Francis N. ; baw, of Massachusette, one of the corps of reporters to the New York Associated Press, died in this city yesterday, at ter a painful illness of two months.

New L'ampehire Election.

Bosros, March 19, 1864. The Atlas has returns from 20; towns in New Hanap shire, giving laker 7 5 susjority. His majority in the State will be about 1, 00. Of the representatives e ected, so ta: as known, 143 are democrats and 154 opposed

Southern Masi.

Ballmoon, March 59, 1864.

We lave no mail to-day south of Wilmington. There

City Intelligence.

The First in taken street, in yesterday's paper we gave an account of the fire in Allen street on Saturday afternoon, but were unable then to give the particulars. This conflagration burned over a large space but inasmuch as the buildings were mostly workshops and frame buildings, the loss was not so great as night be supposed. The fire broke about 4½ o'cleck in the afternoon of caturday hat, in the cooper shop of George Higgins, No. 1st Allen street, near I clancey. The slarm was given shortly after that for the fire in Wooster street, where the firemen were mostly engaged. Is the rear of the houses in which the fire originated was an open yard filled with large piles of lumber, which were soon in a blaze. The block bring-mostly of annal wooden frame houses, and the wind blowing very strong, the fire increased with incredible rapidity. It immediately communicated to the four dwelling houses and the earpenter shap of Mr. Adams, adjoining on Allen street, which were entirely destroyed, with all their contents. The flames then went through the lumber yard, and on through the block to Orchard street, where several buildings were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and then followed several workshops were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and then followed several workshops were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and then followed several workshops were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and then followed several workshops were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and then followed several workshops were consumed. The first to go on Orchard street was a hat manufactory, and four more small dwelling bouses. This covered a large porcion of the block, and the living coals were carried for the distance of the burning block, but several others. The firemen worked with great energy; and it was not till about 7 o'clock in the evening, over two hou

Design in Green street, and for a long time threatened to carry the conflagration across the street.

The sad part of this conflagration was the falling of the chimney at No. 201 Wooster street, and killing a first man. While the members of Hook and Ladder No. 6 and lice Company No. 5 were working in the rear of the above house, the brick chimney fell with a crash, barying Edward Procles, of Hook and Ladder No. 6, Thomas Sherriden of Hose Company No. 5, and two other members that the ruins. Mr. Sherriden was not so severely injured as the others, and he was immediately conveyed home. Mr. Brocles was dug out insensible, and by advice was quickly removed to the New York Hospital, where he received every attention, but, however, survived only a few hours. The other men were found to have received but slight contusions.

First Yestradary Morning—Horses Burston to Drath.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable in the rear of 108 Suffolk street, owned by J. C. Keys, and eccupied by Messrs. Deny, Crocket, Roberts, and Bishop, cartmen, and John Hutching, grooer, on corner of Suffolk and Delancey streets. The building was fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. There was no insurance upon the horses. The building was fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. There was no insurance upon the horses. The building was fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. There was no insurance upon the horses. The building was fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. There was no insurance upon the horses. This is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

HIS FUET NURANCE.—The high winds which prevailed for the last three days have had the effect of converting the mud which was left remaining in our streets into a subtle, sharp and all pervading dust, more annoying, perlans, to the people than what the original nuisance was. Consequently—be contained to the first per supplies to the result of the first uniforms, the last 'to complaints, made by all sorts of travellers. It is add that it